FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PACT MINISTERS DISCUSS STATEMENTS BY NICARAGUA'S URCUYO

PA171700 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1620 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of the five Andean Pact countries have just begun an emergency meeting here in San Jose to analyze the new situation created in Nicaragua by the statements of acting President Francisco Urcuyo and National Guard spokesmen, who said that the change of rulers does not vary the status of the war and that they will continue to fight the Sandinists. This announcement by spokesmen of the new president and the National Guard has been confirmed on the battlefront by a tremendous attack in Managua on the confident popular forces that were already celebrating victory. It was reported here in San Jose that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is getting ready to travel to Nicaragua this afternoon to assume power, but Sergio Ramirez, a prominent member of the junta, said in an interview with NOTICIAS MONUMENTAL that if the trip does not take place today it could well take place tomorrow. It had also been reported that Urcuyo would turn power over to the rebel junta, but several officials have just told ACAN reporters in Managua that the new president will fulfill his mandate. Meanwhile, the new public relations chief of the National Guard said the organization is continuing to operate and that it will continue to fight communism. He added, however, that the new military commanders are waiting to see if a cease-fire is agreed on as a result of an overall solution to the Nicaraguan crisis.

Interviewed on Nicaragua

PA172313 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1901 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Jose Hernandez interview with Venezuelan, Ecuadorean and Colombian Foreign Ministers Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Jose Ayala Lasso and Diego Uribe Vargas, respectively, on 17 July 1979 in San Jose, Costa Rica--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question to Zambrano] Mr Foreign Minister, can you indicate for Panama what the Andean Pact's decision is in view of the turn of events (in Nicaragua)?

[Answer] The Andean Pact has been looking for ways to stop the bloodbath in Nicaragua, and searching for peace in the region. Its decisions will continue to be adopted in that same spirit. Anything contributing to the reestablishment of peace in Nicaragua and not involving intervention on our part will be promoted and viewed favorably by all of us.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, since it was not Mr Urcuyo's case which [word indistinct] the Andean Pact countries, what position will the Andean Pact countries adopt now?

[Answer] I understand Mr Urcuyo made a statement which I feel must be viewed very carefully by those entitled to pass judgement on it. The Andean Pact cannot pass judgment on that statement.

[Hernandez] Thank you Mr Minister for your statements to Televisora Nacional.

[Question to Ayala] Mr Ecuadorean Foreign Minister, it is a pleasure... we would like to hear your views about the turn of events in Nicaraguan politics in that last few hours.

[Answer] Well, I think Mr Somoza's stepping down is the initial step toward compliance with the OAS resolution.

[Question] In Mr Urcuyo's case, what obstacles may this involve?

[Answer] We have heard reports that Mr Urucuyo has said he will remain in power until 1981. However, we have also received reports that this is false, that such a statement was not made.

[Question] Mr Minister, his statement was confirmed this morning when he announced the cabinet that will serve with him until 1981. Insofar as the Andean Pact countries are concerned, what decision will they make regarding this problem?

[Answer] We are gathered here specifically to analyze the situation. We think that the initial mission that will travel to Managua will directly assess the situation and will then be in a position to give you a precise report on what is occurring there.

[Question to Uribe] Can you give Televisora Nacional your opinion regarding the turn of events in Nicaraguan politics in the last few hours?

[Answer] I believe that General Somoza's stepping down is a very favorable step for democracy. It is an undeniable victory. Nicaragua's fate and political organization are the exclusive concern of Nicaraguans, so we can now quietly return to our countries.

[Question] As a member of the Andean Pact, would you consider that the announcement made by Mr Urcuyo today represents an obstacle for a return to democracy in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I do not know about that. This is a problem on which we cannot pass judgment as it must be left up to each Nicaraguan to do so. We cannot violate the principle of non-intervention.

[Question] Even if it entails further bloodshed in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The fact is that the Andean Pact countries and other countries, including Panama, which seek a favorable solution in Nicaragua, began by sanctioning and isolating Somoza and his government. Somoza has fallen and the answer continues to be in the hands of the Nicaraguan people themselves.

[Question] Does this mean that the Andean Pact's decision and the OAS resolution will be totally enforced (?for what it is worth)?

[Answer] I think it has been fulfilled in large part. As for the rest, I feel that it would be speaking ill of the Nicaraguan people to consider them unfit to choose their own destiny and to settle their problems. They can do so.

[Question] Mr Minister, does the problem caused by Mr Urcuyo cast doubts on the OAS capacity to [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Why? What the OAS has requested is the exclusion [as heard] of General Somoza's government and Somoza has fallen. Now then, if the Nicaraguans are incapable of forming their own democratic government then it must be that they prefer some other type of government.

[Hernandez] Mr Minister, thank you very much for your statements for Panama. [end recording]

TORRIJOS SENDS MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE IN CARACAS

PA161200 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Jul 79 PP 1, 28 PA

[Omar Torrijos letter to World Conference of Solidarity with Nicaraguan People in Caracas dated 14 July 1979]

[Text] Mr Fredy Balzan
World Conference of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan People
Hotel Anauco Hilton
Central Park
Caracas, Venezuela

The Nicaraguan People's deed is one more addition to the glorious pages of Simon Bolivar, San Martin, Juarez, Marti, Victoriano Lorenzo and America's great heroes. Augusto Cesar Sandino's spirit, inspirer and compass of the Nicaraguan combatants, shows that no bullet, bombing or genocidal murderer can kill a liberation ideal.

I am grateful for the honor granted by the World Conference of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan People. With your voice and support, you too are combatants in the trenches of dignity. The Nicaraguan people are paying a high price for their freedom. Let us declare at this conference that no maneuver will succeed in depriving them of victory.

[Signed] Gen Omar Torrijos 15 Jul 79

CHANDRA, CUBAN DELEGATE RAP U.S. ACTIONS IN NICARAGUA

FL141154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Jul 79 FL

[Text] World Council of Peace Chairman Romesh Chandra has blamed the United States for the current situation in Nicaragua because of U.S. unconditional support for the dynasty over more than 43 years. Chandra was speaking at the opening session of the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua which opened in Caracas on Friday. About 300 delegates are participating in the conference representing 62 countries and international organizations of Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America, North America and Australia.

Jorge Lezcano, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and chief of the Cuban delegation to the international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua, condemned the repeated U.S. maneuvers designed to prevent or control a victory of the Sandinista patriots in Nicaragua. In his remarks to a plenary session of the conference on Friday, Jorge Lezcano explained that the U.S. Government is involved in the most diverse maneuvers to prevent an insurrectional victory in Nicaragua, ignore the Nicaraguan people's legitimate vanguard--the Sandinista National Liberation Front--and, more recently, the National Government Reconstruction. Lezcano reiterated that in the face of these maneuvers it is necessary to reinforce immediate, concrete and effective solidarity which would respond to the needs of the Nicaraguan people. Amid the applause of the participating delegations, the Cuban representative asserted that a victory of the Nicaraguan people represents the principal guarantee of peace in the region.

CHILE WILL RECOGNIZE A NEW GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA

PY180140 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts]--Foreign Minister Cubillos has expressed optimism about the future of Nicaragua in a press conference. He stated that the Chilean Government would recognize a new Nicaraguan government, whether the government of the national reconstruction junta or a new transitional government. He recognized that dispatches from Managua depict a very confusing situation, although the Chilean Embassy there has followed every step of the latest developments. He also said that Chile has kept contact with other foreign ministers to obtain a clearer picture of what is happening in Nicaragua. Minister Cubillos affirmed that Chile will respect the principle of nonintervention, hoping that the serious crisis affecting Nicaragua will have a peaceful settlement in accordance with the will of the people so that the suffering of that nation will end. He said that the official decision to recognize a new government will be taken later once the picture in Nicaragua becomes clear. He said that the Chilean Government's attitude is based on the Estrada Doctrine which contends that the tendency is to recognize nations rather than governments, adding that recognition becomes rather automatic whenever a government can prove that it controls the country's territory and commits itself to respect all international obligations. He then said that Chile will follow its principle of maintaining good relations with all countries in the world provided they do not intervene in Chile's internal affairs.

Asked about the danger of having a communist regime in Nicaragua, Cubillos said there is nothing definite about such a possibility, but it is to be hoped that this possibility does not materialize. It is still premature to comment on such a possibility. Cubillos said that Chile will be willing to assist Nicaragua in its reconstruction. He also said that the Nicaraguan national reconstruction junta is submitting its political program to other Latin American governments through their OAS representatives. Cubillos then added that Chile will examine that document as soon as it arrives.

Cubillos Discusses Beagle Issue

PY171524 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos reiterated his confidence in the pope's mediation on the Beagle issue. Cubillos was interviewed by Uruguayan journalists who accompanied Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle on his visit to Chile. When questioned on the Beagle issue Cubillos stated: "We have great confidence in the pope's mediation." He also stated that Chile hopes for a just solution to the problem facing the two countries. When asked for a more specific opinion on the bases of a probable agreement, Cubillos stated: "It will be based on justice and we hope that Chile's position in this [word indistinct] issue will be taken into account." He stated that there is no set deadline for the development of the mediation and that the pope will take as much time as he may deem necessary; we are not hurrying him. Cubillos made reference to the atmosphere in which the Vatican negotiations are being carried out: "Based on information received, I think that each country is stating its case in a good atmosphere." He was also questioned on the possibility of alliance between Chile and Uruguay and whether the subject was discussed during yesterday's meeting: "We have (?not) talked about alliances, but there always is the possibility of joint work to determine [word indistinct]. Cubillos reasserted the Uruguayan foreign minister's statement regarding the cordial atmosphere in which their meetings are taking place.

LEFTISTS DENOUNCE FRAUD IN ELECTIONS

PA172000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0335 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (EFE)--Mexican leftists complained here today of fraud in the 1 July multiparty elections for deputies. The leftist coalition, headed by the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), which participated in the elections, in a communique published in the newspapers charged that the elections had "legal limitations and obstacles to a real democratic change." The coalition denounced "a series of irregularities manipulations and illegal acts previous to the fraud which characterized the electoral process." The elections gave the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) 296 deputies, the National Action Party [PAN] of the opposition right, 4, with 100 to be distributed proportionately among the 6 parties opposed to the government.

The leftists mentioned an anticommunist campaign unleashed by the church and reactionary and Fascist groups in addition to a scare campaign promoted by PRI leaders as obstacles to the democratization process. The coalition also referred to the slogan "Vote For PRI To Continue Being Free" promoted by the official party and to church officials asking the people to vote, but not in favor of anti-Catholic doctrines. The coalition based its accusation of fraud on the fact that on the day of the elections and afterward "the most shameful fraudulent procedures took place and destroyed all confidence in the Mexican electoral system." Among these procedures, the coalition mentioned the rejection by its poll representatives of altered results and transfer of votes to parties that the government favored.

The elections showed that "complex and delayed vote counting procedures aimed at manipulating results constitute one of the pillars on which the present antidemocratic electoral system is based." "The National PRI Directorate, in collusion with electoral officials, municipal presidents, and several leaders and governors, has resorted to this tactic in order to distort the electoral results," the coalition notes. It adds that the "antidemocratic" electoral system and the "entrenched vices of the PRI machinery" are the main causes for the high rate of abstentionism registered during the elections, which has been calculated unofficially at more than 50 percent. "The people do not believe in the purity of the electoral processes, and even the registration of three new parties has not been enough to make millions of citizens believe in the elections," the declaration adds. Thus, it points out, the new deputies will represent the will of the minority.

The leftists affirm that their electoral influence and that of other democratic organizations has increased with the past election. Of the various political parties which participated in the election, only the left showed an increased number of followers. Both PRI and the National Action Party registered a marked decrease, they added. According to the general electoral results, PRI obtained between 68 and 70 percent of the total vote, PAN obtained 13 percent, and the communist left coalition obtained 5 percent.

POLICE INVESTIGATING LOSS OF WEAPONS, AMMUNITION

PA172152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0855 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 17 Jul (EFE)--Due to the disappearance of weapons and ammunition within the Police and Transit General Directorate, its director, Gen Artur Durazo Moreno, has ordered a careful review of the weapons in stock. All personnel must present the weapon or weapons which they were issued for their job. Gen Arturo Durazo Moreno warned that any policeman found guilty of losing or selling his weapon will be dealt with accordingly within 15 days of his arrest and will also be required to pay for the weapon.

ROYO PROMISES AID TO NICARAGUA

PA171553 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1505 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Luz Maria Noli interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr President, what will be your government's position regarding the reconstruction of Nicaragua, which has been destroyed by the civil war? This is support that all countries should give.

[Answer] I believe there is a chance now. For these past months we gave great moral support to the freedom fighters in Nicaragua. We gave political support to the Sandinist Front and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. We gave it a legal support in the Panamanian proposals to the OAS and other American countries. Now there is a new phase. Now that this junta, this new government recognized by Panama, is going to take office in Nicaragua, and despite that fact that Panama is a small country which has economic difficulties and problems of various types, we are going to undertake a humanitarian effort. We are going to extend the hand of solidarity to Nicaragua. Within our slight abilities, since we are a country with some limitations. I believe the Panamanian people, who I know are generous people, will voluntarily and spontaneously extend their hand to the long-suffering Nicaraguan people. They will give aid with food, clothes and medicine. Aid will also be given in the form of Panamanian professionals and officials who can contribute their share of knowledge and organization to a people who, like the Phoenix, are rising from the ashes today.

PRESIDENT ROYO DEFENDS PRD, POLITICAL SYSTEM

PA170224 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Jul 79 p 8 PA

[Excerpts] "Criticism would never make me hold clandestine meetings with the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]. All meetings with my party will be held in the open," President Aristides Royo said at the political seminar of Cocle Province Leadership Cadres held in Anton.

The Cocle Province PRD Leadership Cadres met in Anton, Cocle Province, on Saturday to participate in a political seminar held to continue structuring the revolutionary process. President Royo told the participants to rest assured that criticism for belonging to a party is not going to stop him but, on the contrary, encourages him. [passage omitted] Royo told the opposition that it can sleep, live and eat with assurance that when the elections are held no clubs will be used, there will be no war footing, no bags of dollars to but votes, and no peasants locked up in stockades. Election results will never be falsified in this country vecause all those symptoms are of the past and will never return.

Royo affirmed that those who believe that he has just joined the PRD are mistaken. He has belonged to the party since October 1968, since a coup d'etat was carried out in this country which gradually turned into a process of changes--into a revolutionary process. He added that every Panamanian should feel proud of belonging to the PRD because it consolidates and organizes this process inspired but one of the most charismatic leaders of Panamanian history, General Torrijos. Royo said that the party will be financed by all and that what is most important is that we all contribute our share of sacrifice. "The PRD is a party which will not live off the government because not one cent will be appropriated for its support, nor will the government demand 5-percent quotas from any of its employees for the organization. The party must subsist on the activities of its members and their contributions."

Our president urged the PRD leaders to establish a political education school to continue training cadres of this organization. The president clearly stated that the enemies of the process will never forgive the fact that a new political organization in which the people are represented has been established. They believe that this system can be changed with any change of government or any election. They believe that it is easy to pull Panama out of the nonalined movement, in spite of the fact that this is the only movement in the world which respects the integrity and independence of every country. Therefore, Panama can proudly receive advice but it will never take orders from any country. "The opposition knows that it cannot eliminate people's government in this country because it has reached the people themselves and is the nucleus of our political and legal systems."

COLUMNIST DENOUNCES U.S. AID TO SOMOZA FROM LOCAL BASES

PA162314 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Jul 79 p 6 PA

["La Revolucion Si Tiene Quien Le Escriba" column by Juan A. Bernal: "The U.S. Military Bases"]

[Text] The human rights policy promoted by President Carter as the beginning of a U.S. international offensive against the forceful world policy of the USSR and the rest of the socialist countries and as an effort to improve capitalism's image and promote its liberal system of government in the face of the dictatorship of the proletariat has encountered various pitfalls because some U.S. allies do not rule on the basis of popular support. This is evident and serious in Nicaragua's case. U.S. military, strategic and economic interests and its political alliance with Somoza are above the human rights campaign. This principle has been implemented with criminal cruelty. I think Mr Carter and his chiefs of staff have provided Somoza with all the bombs to drop on Nicaraguans that were needed to show Nicaraguans and the rest of the world that it is the Americans who have the last say in Nicaragua. Carter buried his human rights flag there in defense of an immoral, tyrannical, dishonest and shameful government.

If Carter has done that in the area of human rights, he has carried out equally grave actions in connection with the guidelines for his relations with Panama. These actions could be denounced before a number of international organizations and even entitle us to adopt severe juridical measures within the framework of international law.

Nothing but this can be inferred from the fact--known to the entire world as a result of our intelligence service's public denunciation--that our territory is being used as a base from which military support is provided to Somoza's army.

Planes and helicopters have departed from Howard base and continue to do so to provide aid to the Somozist army. They have turned the Zone into an airbase used by foreign armed forces to support tyranny.

In short, they have violated their agreements with us, both that of 1903 and that of 1977. They have violated our territorial sovereignty by letting a foreign government's air force use our national territory for purposes not related to the defense of the canal, thus harming a friendly government--Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction--which is the one we recognize.

As if it has not been enough to crush the Nicaraguan people's human rights through blood and fire; they have also trampled on international law, and in order not to leave things half done, they have used our territory to support militarily an international policy totally opposed to that of the Panamanian Government.

In a desperate attempt to defend an inhuman and criminal tyranny, the United States has become the modern day Attila of international law. If in 1977 Mr Carter grew tall and was able to smile happily from the Panamanian dais bearing a message of dignity and respect for all of the world's peoples, today his smile has turned into a grimace in the face of the thousands of cadavers with which Ruben Dario and Sandino's land is being fertilized.

RADIO BROADCASTERS OPEN WORKING SESSIONS IN PANAMA

PA142145 Panama City Circuito RPC television in Spanish 1745 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Executive Council of the Inter-American Radiobroadcasting Association [AIR] held its opening sessions in the Continental Hotel's Salon Diplomatico this morning. Approximately 25 radiobroadcasters from various Latin American countries and the United States are attending this meeting, which will end tomorrow. The meeting started with a speech by AIR President Hector Amengual, who expressed appreciation for the organization of the event by the Panamanian radiobroadcasters and the attendance of all representatives who made the working session possible. The AIR council plans to discuss the association's relations with UNESCO, the status of radiobroadcasting in Panama in view of the new laws on journalism approved recently, the creation of a Latin American agency for special information services, air activities and the budget for next year.

## COSTA RICA

### MINISTER ANNOUNCES REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE URCUYO GOVERNMENT

PA180354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government does not recognize the new Nicaraguan Government headed by Francisco Urcuyo Malianos as a government representing the Nicaraguan people. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier feels that Urcuyo's announcement that he will not turn power over to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is an attempt to violate the Nicaraguan people's free will. Calderon added that the provisional president's presence in Nicaragua runs counter to the resolution issued by the 17th OAS consultative meeting, which asked for Somoza's resignation and urged the appointment of a democratic government in Nicaragua. He added that such a presence represents a Somozist regime without Somoza. The Costa Rican foreign minister said that his government expects the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction proclaimed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front on 16 June to arrive shortly in Nicaragua to assume power.

### Ready To Recognize Nicaraguan Junta

PA171514 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1429 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Costa Rica is preparing to reestablish relations with Nicaragua by recognizing the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said the following to Radio Reloj on the departure of General Somoza and what this means to Nicaragua and America:

[Begin Calderon recording] Essentially we believe that peace is going to be achieved in Nicaragua. A cease-fire has begun to take effect in Nicaraguan territory. The most important thing right now is the defense of the lives of our Central American brothers. Since the conflict in Nicaragua intensified in September, the only solution was Somoza's departure from power. At international forums we tried to work for a peaceful and definitive solution in Nicaragua. The latest OAS resolution indicated that the only solution was the replacement of President Somoza.

This has taken place. We hope that in the next few hours the national reconstruction junta will be installed in Managua. In the name of the Costa Rican Government, we express our best wishes and hope that with the work and effort of the Nicaraguans and the aid that all the peoples of the American continent and many countries of the world should give to the junta, it will be able to develop the brotherly country of Nicaragua.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what will be the procedure to be followed by Costa Rica regarding its foreign policy on Nicaragua?

[Answer] Costa Rica is going to get ready to recognize the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and to establish diplomatic relations with the new Nicaraguan government. [end recording]

PRESIDENT CARAZO ON OUTCOME OF NICARAGUA SITUATION

PA171823 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Correspondent William Cespedes telephone interview with President Rodrigo Carazo at the Presidential Palace--live]

[Excerpts] [Carazo] Thank you, Radio Reloj, for the opportunity to tell the Costa Ricans that the outcome of the Nicaraguan situation is the triumph of the Nicaraguan people, who for 45 years have suffered from the dictatorship of the Somoza dynasty. America was tired of the Somoza regime and that is why there is continent-wide rejoicing at the outcome.

What I can say now is that rather than sit down and regret the consequences of all the past years, what we must all do is cooperate with the Nicaraguan people, and their future government, so that there will be the greatest progress achieved in the shortest time possible, so that the bases for development of this nation can be established and projected jointly with the other Central American countries toward a better future. I must also add that this must be a common endeavor, not only of the Nicaraguans but of all the Central Americans in general, of all the inhabitants of this continent, and, why not say so, with the help of the entire world, because we must assume this humanitarian task. The death and destruction demand cooperation on the part of all men of goodwill, faith and lofty spirit of the whole world to overcome this holocaust.

I pray to God that the Nicaraguan people will be able to overcome all obstacles and in the shortest possible time be able to achieve normalcy, peace and calm, which we want for all men on earth.

[Question] Our country, in view of its proximity to Nicaragua, experienced critical moments in view of the problem caused by the armed aggression by Nicaragua. Now new horizons are being opened for our country. Will this mean that Costa Rica will orient its international policy in a different manner than had been followed with the Somoza regime?

[Answer] Of course since Somoza's departure we have reestablished relations with the new government. The junta of reconstruction has been instrumental in this case for us, also as instruments of the Costa Rican people, to reestablish diplomatic relations. This will be materialized with an exchange of letters to be carried out during the course of this morning. Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier had the letter drafted yesterday and he read it to me, we discussed it, and the exchange of letters with Father D'Escoto, the foreign minister of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua will occur this morning. We are preparing to go to the airport to bid farewell to the junta, rendering the diplomatic and protocol honors warranted in this case so that the junta can arrive as soon as possible in Nicaragua to assume its difficult task, its most serious endeavor, which is to rebuild the country.

[Question] We understand the two vice presidents will travel to Nicaragua [words indistinct] of the new government.

[Answer] Yes, correct; the two vice presidents will make up the delegation that will be present at the inauguration of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua on assuming their posts in that republic.

[Question] Our country will assume what attitude in the material aspect to contribute to solving the crisis persisting in Nicaragua as a result of the crisis which it lived for so many months?

[Answer] There are two important aspects. One is the immediate. In view of this we will make all the contributions within our poor economic means and limited resources.

Second, the restructuring of commercial relations between the two countries on logical and normal bases. For this purpose we have formed a committee with Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro; the economy and industry minister, who will head the committee as concerns effective work; Olmeod Castro, member of the Industry and Commerce Ministry on integration affairs; and with private sector representatives.

[Question] There is another aspect, also at the inter-American level. The 17th and 18th OAS consultative meetings are open. Will the chapters on Nicaragua be closed insofar as the regime is concerned with the departure of Somoza or his having left the country, or will there be a complementary procedure or process?

[Answer] No, I think this has definitely concluded. There is an old saying, "once the dog dies, the rabies disappears," as the peasants in my country say.

[Question] However, Don Rodrigo, do you not think that the OAS and the countries of this organization should now contribute to the reconstruction of that country?

[Answer] Of course, but that is a separate chapter that does not involve the consultative organ and does not imply the functioning of any of the organizations that had been consulted in the conflict. The task is a hard task of reconstruction, and for this the OAS organizations (? can be used). For example, we have an important one here, the CATIE [Tropical Agronomic Research and Education Center], which has a direct responsibility because Nicaragua is member of the CATIE.

[Question] An internal problem of Costa Rica that arose is the number of refugees. What attitude will our country follow to relocate the several thousand Nicaraguans who are here?

[Answer] First, we Costa Ricans must be patient. We must let the waters ebb so that we can proceed to recognize everything pertaining to the refugees. From that viewpoint we have a committee that has worked with extraordinary efficiency. Therefore, that committee will have to look into the possibility and opportune time when those refugees can begin returning to their country. From that viewpoint we will have intense work. In the same manner, I wish to state, now the doors of Costa Rica are open to all those who for some reason may fear the problems in their country, in Nicaragua. Here this sister nation, will always receive them in the same manner that it received the refugees which we have had.

PANAMANIAN, DOMINICAN MINISTERS LEAVING FOR MANAGUA

PA171905 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] You have just heard Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe and Peruvian Foreign Minster Carlos Garcia Bedoya state that within a few minutes the foreign ministers of Panama, Carlos Ozores, and of the Dominican Republic, Ramon Emilio Jimenez, will be departing for Managua with a delegation representing the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, where they will organize the transition of government in Nicaragua. This refutes rumors that had been circulating to the effect that the president....[interrupts self]

Carlos Ozores--here is the Panamanian foreign minister. He is entering the office at this moment. He is one of the delegates who will be traveling to Nicaragua in a few minutes. Foreign Minister Ozores arrived this morning along with Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez. We repeat, this refutes the rumors to the effect that the provisional government of Francisco Urcuyo would not be turning over power to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

This time the decision that was made here at the summit meeting, which was attended by seven Latin American foreign ministers with President Carazo and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Calderon Fournier to the effect that Carlos Ozores, the Panamanian foreign minister, and Ramon Emilio Jimenez, of the Dominican Republic, will travel with a delegation representing the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. They will leave for Managua in a few minutes. They will contact the provisional government presided over by Francisco Urcuyo and they will begin to organize the transition to end the critical situation that has existed in Nicaragua in the past 2 years, regrettably, in the past 10 months, and which culminated at dawn today when President Anastasio Somoza departed for the United States, which in principle resolved the Nicaraguan problem which had been affecting the entire American continent and which had kept the entire world tense.

CIVIL GUARD TO REMAIN ALERT ON NORTHERN BORDER

PA171750 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1718 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 17 Jul (LATIN)--The Costa Rican Civil Guard will remain alert on the Nicaraguan border for 3 more weeks, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria stated today. The minister told newsmen that despite the fact that Somoza has resigned and left for exile in the United States, we will continue to be vigilant on the border. Costa Rica, which [words indistinct] mobilized its Civil Guard to (?prevent) a Nicaraguan invasion while the Somozist National Guard was fighting Sandinist guerrillas in that area.

## GUATEMALA

MACHINEGUN BURSTS FIRED IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA180416 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jul (AFP)--Machinegun bursts were fired today in front of the U.S. Embassy by individuals in a moving vehicle. The embassy is located in a central residential area. The machinegun bursts were apparently fired in the air because the building was not hit. There has been no information about who fired these shots.

## NICARAGUA

FORMER PRESIDENT SOMOZA AVES FOR MIAMI

PA171251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--Former President Anastasio Somoza left Managua at 0510 hours for Miami, Florida, USA.

PRESIDENT FRANCISCO URCUYO ADDRESSES NATION

PA180346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Speech to the nation by Nicaraguan President Francisco Urcuyo at Ruben Dario Room of the Managua Intercontinental Hotel on 17 July 1979--recorded]

[Text] Compatriots: The Nicaraguan National Congress, exercising the sovereign mandate of the people, has conferred the maximum dignity of the nation upon me by my investiture as president of the republic.

I assume this high post with a clear conscience and (?awareness) of civic responsibility, which serve to stimulate the purest patriotism. With rancor toward none, with equal feelings toward all my compatriots, I announce that there remains for the impartial judgment of history, an era--which has now definitely ended--whose virtues and errors will have to be judged by the generations to come within the context of a sincere and pure nationalism. [applause] This is not the time for reclamations or of reciprocal recriminations which block the paths of the fatherland. Instead, I believe that it is our solemn, undeniable and immediate obligation to forget the past on behalf of the present and turn our eyes to the future. [applause]

Our fatherland, which destiny has singled out for great deeds and great difficulties in the annals of America and humanity, is pained and wounded. However, it has not lost its vigor or its deep sense of glory and freedom. [applause] Both in men and great peoples, as we are taught by the Epistle of St Paul to the Romans, tribulation worketh patience; and patience experience; and experience, hope. The concourse of all sons of Nicaragua is needed in order that, with fraternal and reciprocal amnesty, we may begin to spread balm over the wounds left by the war. [applause] With all the good faith of my soul, I ask each and every one of my compatriots to join my government in the filial and honorable task of reconstructing our (?fatherland) in freedom; both physically and spiritually.

To the liberal family, I say, as chief of the Nationalist Liberal Party, that I invite you to fraternal reconciliation, to the long-awaited embrace, because the causes of the Nicaraguan people have always been the banners of a united liberalism. [applause] I call with fervor for a dialog, with an open agenda, with all national democratic organizations since the new national will requires the coming together of all without conditions or exclusions, with equal patriotism and historic and irrevocable duty. With respectful exigence, I demand that ministers of Christian churches place their teaching at the service of the spiritual recovery of our people who so urgently need the word of God. [applause]

I hereby record for history my admiration and recognition of the Nicaraguan National Guard [lengthy applause] which has, as in heroic eras, defended the sovereignty of the fatherland, its territory and the national honor in support of the Constitution. As president of the republic, I demand that the irregular forces put down their arms, not before anything or anyone, but before the altar of the fatherland. [applause] Let us mourn those who died in battle, because they are all our dead, our common sorrow. But let us promise that they will not have died in vain but rather that, from their differences--which were wiped out by death--we will be forced to lay the foundation of the residence that is to house the new generations with the materials of (?probity), law and justice.

I extend to the OAS Human Rights Committee the most cordial invitation for them to, at the scene of events, verify the respect for these rights which are given in our country by the forces of order and the institutions of government. I ask government officials and employees for their most efficient cooperation and that their presence at their posts not interrupt the natural rhythm of public administration with no condition other than honesty and strict compliance with the law. [as heard] [applause] I offer to give Nicaraguan youth every opportunity to allow their ideals to be the ones which are the foundation for the country's future. The child, the teacher and the peasant will be my sources of inspiration as if this had come from an electoral mandate.

Nicaraguans: In the name of the fatherland, I call for the unity of all the active forces of the nation, so that together we will begin the reconstruction of the fatherland and the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family. [applause] Before concluding my first address, it is a pleasure for me to say that I hope for a regime with freedom of public opinion. I thank the national and foreign press for the interest with which they have covered the Nicaraguan problem. I demand objective and vigilant cooperation from the national press. I demand that the foreign press judge Nicaragua's new reality with nobility. [applause] Beginning today, the president of the republic is just another citizen in the task imposed by God, whose protection I invoke. I submit myself to the judgment of history and the nation which I have promised to serve. Thank you.

## Refusal To Relinquish Presidency

PA180411 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[By Mario David Garcia]

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jul (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Francisco Urcuyo said on Tuesday night: "My mandate expires in 1981 and I will not turn over the presidency until then." Consulted by telephone from Guatemala City, Urcuyo said that he is the constitutional president of Nicaragua and for that reason, he cannot relinquish power to the provisional junta established in Costa Rica. Urcuyo, who assumed the presidency of his country early Tuesday morning following Anastasio Somoza's resignation, said that he had had a very tiring day because of his talks with U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo. Urcuyo added that the United States wants him to relinquish power to the provisional junta, but that this is unacceptable because the Constitution must be respected.

In his talk with AFP, the new Nicaraguan president emphasized several times that his mandate expires in 1981 and that no country or organization can request a violation of the Constitution. Urcuyo said that his talks with the U.S. ambassador reached an impasse today and that no talks are scheduled for tomorrow. In any case, he said, I am willing to receive Ambassador Pezzullo if he so desires. Urcuyo said that the U.S. goal had been for Gen Anastasio Somoza to resign and this goal has now been achieved; therefore, national unification can now take place.

Regarding the selection of my cabinet, I am open to dialog with the moderate opposition, the president said, adding that most of the persons who comprise the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction are unacceptable because they are communists. Asked by AFP about his impressions on his first day of government Francisco Urcuyo said: "I am optimistic and my morale is high." He admitted, however, that in the next few days his work will be harsh and difficult.

Summarizing the status of the fighting, the president revealed that it is continuing on various fronts. Commander Bravo recovered Penas Blancas today, where the Nicaraguan flag is again flying, he said. On the other hand, the president denied reports circulated abroad that several guerrilla columns were heading toward Managua. He said that the Sandinists had fled from the Masaya front and had now begun to harass the city of Granada.

Throughout the interview, Urcuyo appeared calm and spoke slowly. He became upset only when referring to the turnover of power. He insisted that he is determined to complete the constitutional term.

Regarding Central America, the new Nicaraguan president said: "I hope to receive the support of the brother governments of the isthmus, with the exception of Costa Rica, which is an active party in the conflict. The brother governments of Central America must help us because they could face similar problems themselves at any time, the president emphasized."

The telephone interview, which lasted some 20 minutes, ended with Urcuyo reiterating: I am the president of Nicaragua. I cannot turn over the government. I must respect the Constitution.

Appointment of Presidential Secretaries

PA171753 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The new Nicaraguan president, Francisco Urcuyo, appointed new secretaries today. Only a few hours after being designated president by Congress to replace outgoing President Gen Anastasio Somoza, Urcuyo announced that Orlando Morales Ocon, a lawyer, will be the new secretary of the presidency, replacing Manuel Centeno Cantillano. Alberto Torres Morice was appointed private secretary, replacing Edgar Solano Luna, and Humberto Sanchez Uriza as information and press secretary, replacing Rafael Cano.

Official sources told ACAN-EFE this morning that the new president will end his constitutional term in 1981. This statement prompted an immediate and violent reaction from the Sandinist government junta. Rafael Espinoza, the junta spokesman, said that Urcuyo would be "responsible for a bloodbath" if he insists on remaining in power. The rumors on the plan agreed on for Somoza's resignation originally indicated that Urucyo would hold the presidency temporarily as a constitutional formality before turning over power to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Appeal for Reciprocal Amnesty

PA171900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--The new president, Francisco Urcuyo Malianos, proclaimed the end of a political stage in the life of Nicaragua and appealed to the rebels to lay down their weapons in a speech broadcast to the nation today. Urcuyo, a 55-year-old doctor who assumed leadership of the government last night replacing Gen Anastasio Somoza, showed willingness to remain in power instead of turning it over to the provisional government upheld by the Sandinist guerrillas, according to early remarks by political observers in this capital.

Surrounded by the new commanders of the National Guard, including new director Lt Col Federico Mejia, the new president appealed for reciprocal amnesty so that all together, we will salve the wounds of war. In the only apparent reference to the Sandinist junta, Urcuyo invited all the democratic groups of the nation to an open dialog.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER HARRY BODAN OUTLINES STAND

PA180058 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2338 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Harry Bodan, the new Nicaraguan foreign minister, said this afternoon that he has no reports that any foreign minister has arrived or is about to arrive in Managua. He added that if any foreign minister wishes to arrive he must give notice first because otherwise his arrival would be regarded as intervention in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

It was reported in San Jose that the Panamanian and Dominican foreign ministers, Carlos Ozores and Ramon Emilio Jimenez, respectively, left today for that capital. Together with Archibishop of Managua Miguel Obando y Bravo, they reportedly had the mission of talking with Francisco Urcuyo Malianos, the new Nicaraguan president.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also reported that the change in government was reported today to all governments with which Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations. According to Bodan, Urucuyo's government, which was appointed at dawn today to replace the already exiled Gen Anastasio Somoza, deserves the respect of the entire world. He added that the new government is willing to negotiate with nationals and foreigners to find a solution to the crisis in Nicaragua and is prepared to negotiate to guarantee that the administration will represent all of the country's sectors.

According to the foreign minister, the new president seeks reconciliation among all Nicaraguans as the basis for reconstructing the country. Bodan, who was vice foreign minister during Somoza's administration, is one of the first ministers to be named by Urcuyo. It was reported that the entire cabinet will be announced tomorrow.

Today, Urcuyo has been meeting with the new military authorities. All key National Guard posts were filled by young colonels and lieutenant colonels today, following the departure of almost all generals and many other senior officers. Urcuyo has promised that his government will respect human rights. Today, some 500 people most of whom were women, remained in front of the police headquarters waiting for the promised release of political prisoners.

GOVERNMENT SAYS SITUATION UNCHANGED, ATTACKS SANDINISTS

PL171700 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1620 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of the five Andean Pact countries have just begun an emergency meeting here in San Jose to analyze the new situation created in Nicaragua by the statements of acting President Francisco Urcuyo and National Guard Spokesmen, who said that the change of rulers does not vary the status of the war and that they will continue to fight the Sandinists. This announcement by spokesmen of the new president and the National Guard has been ratified on the battlefront with a tremendous attack in Managua on the confident popular forces that were already celebrating victory. It was reported here in San Jose that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is getting ready to travel to Nicaragua this afternoon to assume power, but Sergio Ramirez, a prominent member of the junta, said in an interview with Noticias Monumental that if the trip does not take place today it could well take place tomorrow.

It had also been reported that Urcuyo would turn power over to the rebel junta, but several officials have just told ACAN reporters in Managua that the new president will fulfill his mandate. Meanwhile, the new public relations chief of the National Guard said the guard is continuing to operate and that it will continue to fight communism. He added, however, that the new military commanders are waiting to see if a cease-fire is agreed on as a result of an overall solution to the Nicaraguan crisis.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA TO LEAVE FOR MANAGUA AT 1500 LOCAL TIME

PA171818 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Here is the spokesman of the junta, press chief Manuel Espinoza, who has news for the listeners of Radio Reloj:

[Begin Espinoza recording] This is to report to the people of Costa Rica and the people of Nicaragua in particular that today at 1500 Central American time (2100 GMT), the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will depart for Managua. At 1500 we will be departing for Managua from Juan Santamaria International Airport. The junta, accompanied by American dignitaries and newsmen, will be leaving at 1500 from Juan Santa Maria International Airport.

[Announcer] Manuel, how did the meeting with Andean Pact ministers go?

[Espinoza] I cannot give details. The only thing I can say at this moment is that at 1500 we are leaving for Managua. [end recording]

Meeting With Foreign Ministers

PA171359 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1133 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Interview with Rolando Angulo of Costa Rica's Radio Reloj--Live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Can you tell the Colombian citizens at this time where the foreign ministers are? Are they going to meet with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction? That is, what steps are to be taken at this time?

[Answer] That is correct. The reconstruction junta has met at the Venezuelan Embassy with the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact. They are now resting and after breakfast they will meet at 0800 with President Carazo. They will leave for Managua at 1300 accompanied by representatives of eight countries. The foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Panama are also arriving to join the ministers of the Andean countries and Costa Rica--nine in all--who will go to Nicaragua with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Archbishop Confirms Departure for Managua

PA 171253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0707 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, at dawn today confirmed that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua will enter that nation today. In an interview with Costa Rican Television Channel 13, Obando y Bravo confirmed the information supplied earlier by sources close to the rebel government. The bishop was optimistic that the political and military crisis affecting Nicaragua is being gradually solved. On Monday night a member of the Nicaraguan opposition told ACAN-EFE that the junta will leave for Managua at 1300 (1900 GMT) Tuesday. The members of the Sandinist government leaving for Nicaragua include Violeta Barrios De Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez and Alfonso Robelo. The other two members, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega, are presently fighting in that country alongside Sandinist guerrilla forces.

Departure Postponed 'At Least' 24 Hours

PA172037 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2011 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] We are once again broadcasting directly from Juan Santamaria International Airport. Apparently there have been more changes regarding the departure of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction for Managua. As far as we know, according to confidential reports, the junta decided, following a meeting, to suspend the trip that had been scheduled for this afternoon and make it tomorrow instead.

In a few minutes, perhaps 30 minutes, the foreign ministers of the Dominican Republic and Panama, Ramon Emilio Jimenez and Carlos Ozores, respectively, accompanied by the archbishop of Managua Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, will be leaving aboard a Venezuelan Air Force plane. These officials are going to meet with provisional President Francisco Urcuyo for the purpose of putting the final touches on details for the transfer of power to the reconstruction government junta.

Meanwhile, the members of the junta will remain here in San Jose until the meeting of the Dominican and Panamanian ministers and Msgr Obando y Bravo with the provisional president of Nicaragua ends and then return to San Jose to provide the details on how the transfer of government will take place. This means that the trip of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will be postponed for at least 24 hours.

It had been initially scheduled that the foreign ministers and the archbishop of Managua would be leaving at approximately 1430, and that later, some 2 hours later, the Venezuelan DC-9 would depart carrying members of the junta of the Government National Reconstruction, newsmen and other Costa Rican Government officials and officials of the Andean Pact to officially install the new Government of National Reconstruction in Managua, which now has apparently been postponed until tomorrow.

Spokesman Vows To Return to Nicaragua

PA180441 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Interview with Manuel Espinoza, official spokesman for the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction at Hotel Costa Rica following junta news conference on 17 Jul 1979--presumably live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Espinoza, what proposal or resolution has the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction adopted after learning of the acting Nicaraguan president's decision not to turn power over to the junta?

[Answer] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will go to Nicaragua.

[Question] When will they go to Nicaragua?

[Answer] At this time, it is not possible to give the date or the hour.

[Question] How does the junta view this situation which developed while they were at the Juan Santamaria International Airport today on their way to Managua, Nicaragua, possibly to take power from the acting president?

[Answer] At this time, we interpret it in the following manner--and it is not an interpretation, but rather that we see it this way--it had been established that Mr Urcuyo Malianos would only be an element of transition between the time that Somoze departed and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction took power. Mr Urcuyo Malianos and a group of officers, who have been under the command of Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, have not fulfilled this promise.

[Question] Do feel that Urcuyo has deceived all those individuals who were negotiating with him? Do you believe that Urcuyo is doing this independently of the United States?

[Answer] By his attitude, Urcuyo Malianos is irresponsibly exposing the Nicaraguan people to a new bloodbath and, at the same time, is mocking the OAS and all the people who have worked to achieve a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan problem.

[Question] Regarding the meeting which has been held by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction with the ministers of the Andean Pact countries, do you believe that they were discussing this same problem?

[Answer] They are meeting at this time.

[Question] With the junta?

[Answer] With the junta.

[Question] When will the Andean Pact [ministers] leave? [Will they remain] until a formula is found? Will a formula to solve that problem be sought?

[Answer] That is what is being done. They are trying to find a peaceful way to be free of the Somozist government, because at this time, there is a Somozist government without Somoza in Nicaragua.

[Question] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] also said today that it has taken several commands. Do you believe that the front, before this man leaves or relinquishes power, will take several towns and departments--they are already practically in control of the most important ones--and will the junta go there even if the acting president is still there?

[Answer] As I said previously, the junta will go to Nicaragua. Now, if the FSLN advances and takes control of the entire country--as it is practically already has--and he fails to go, it will be because he is irresponsible.

[Question] The National Guard is still fighting. Do you believe that President Somoza left orders with this man for the guard to continue harassing the FSLN, since there are confrontations in the south, the north and reportedly even in Managua?

[Answer] It is possible, of course. We insist that this is a Somozist government without Somoza.

## Junta Arrives in Leon

PA181246 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaragua has two governments and two capitals this morning. It has the interim government headed by Francisco Urcuyo, with its headquarters in Somoza's bunker, and the Government of National Reconstruction backed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which has been installed in the city of Leon under the control of the Sandinists for the past few weeks. So there are two capitals--Leon, with the Government of National Reconstruction, and Managua, with Mr Francisco Urcuyo, who is now known as "Traitor Urcuyo" in Nicaraguan circles in San Jose.

The three members of the junta left at dawn from Juan Santa Maria International Airport. They indicated that they were going to go to "somewhere in Nicaragua." In reality, Radio Monumental has learned, they flew to [name indistinct] airport in the city of Leon, where they met with Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the reconstruction junta and member of the FSLN joint leadership. Moises Hassan, the other member of the junta, was still in Masaya yesterday commanding the Sandinist troops there.

The government junta traveled on two small planes made available by the Carazo administration. They were bid farewell at the airport by Costa Rican Vice President Jose Miguel Alfaro and Public Security Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre. The three members of the junta, who were in San Jose until nearly midnight, were accompanied by a small group of advisers and personal aides.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA TO BEGIN WORK UPON ARRIVAL IN NICARAGUA

PA171143 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, Costa Rica, July 17 (AFP)--The Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction will start work immediately after it lands in Managua later today to repair the damage left by the departing President Somoza, junta leader Sergio Ramirez said here today. He claimed that the junta would be recognized as the official government by 17 countries. The foreign ministers of nine of them--the Andean Pact nations of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela and Peru plus Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic--will accompany the five junta members when they leave for Managua at 1000 local time (1600 GMT) today. Mr. Ramirez said that the law establishing the junta would become effective immediately so that the 16-member cabinet could be sworn in. He added, "We are living through a time of triumph and euphoria as well as understanding for the enemy. But the triumph is the Nicaraguan people's and I appeal to the United Nations and the Organization of American States to provide immediate aid for national reconstruction."

SERGIO RAMIREZ DISCUSSES EXTRADITION OF SOMOZA

PA171344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT Jul 79 PA

[Interview with Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Don Sergio, tell us a little more about the plans after the junta's arrival in Managua. What is the schedule?

[Answer] Well, there will be a brief ceremony at Las Mercedes International Airport, where we are going to be presented with a flag by Msgr Obando, and he will probably say a few words, which will be answered by Mrs. Violeta de Chamorro in behalf of the junta. Immediately after that we will proclaim the cease-fire, and that will conclude the ceremony.

[Question] The provisional president, Francisco Urcuyo, is waiting to turn the government over to you. Will you meet with him immediately?

[Answer] No, we have no meeting planned with Francisco Urcuyo. His functions will be limited to waiting for the installation of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction as the legitimate government of the country. We do not know if he has decided to leave Nicaragua. If he has, then he will be given every guarantee to do so.

[Question] Don Sergio, it has been said that the Sandinist front, or rather, the Sandinist government, is going to ask the United States to send Somoza back to Managua to face trial for his crimes against the people.

[Answer] Well, it is an act of justice for our people. One of the first things the Government of National Reconstruction should do through regular channels is to request the extradition of Somoza, his son, his relatives and closest accomplices, so they may be tried for their responsibility in this bloody and terrible massacre endured by the Nicaraguan people for all these years.

[Question] Don Sergio, what will happen if the United States refuses to accept the request of the new government, and if Somoza again announces his intention to engage in counterrevolution, as he claimed when he said that nobody was going to throw him out of office?

[Answer] There is an extradition agreement between Nicaragua and the U.S. Government, and based on that we are going to request extradition through regular legal channels. We will wait for the results of this legal request. Now if Somoza dares engage in counterrevolution in Nicaragua, we can only say that we will be waiting for him. The Nicaraguan people know what Somozism had meant to them, and will be ready to defend this victory with great courage.

[Question] Thank you, very much, Don Sergio Ramirez.

URCUYO GOVERNMENT 'A SOMOZIST MANEUVER'

PA180026 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2142 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Text] Panama City, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The smiles of victory froze on the faces of the Sandinists and their sympathizers throughout Latin America at noon today when the new Nicaraguan president, Fancisco Urcuyo Malianos, announced that he was going to stay in power until 1981. The presumed "man of straw," who was expected to turn power over to the rebel government, appointed his first collaborators within a few hours of taking office and asked the Sandinists to put down their weapons. Urcuyo, 54, is a physician and a faithful Somozist.

The first reaction to his announcement was an angry statement from the spokesman of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Manuel Espinoza, who said Urcuyo would be responsible for the "bloodbath" that might occur in Nicaragua because of his decision. "This is a Somozist maneuver," he added. A centrist Panamanian politician said that "this is an ace that the United States had up its sleeve." Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said in San Jose, Costa Rica, that it was "an irresponsible action." Ozores arrived in San Jose early this morning with the intention of accompanying the rebel junta to Managua in the afternoon to an inaugural ceremony which almost everyone took for granted.

Urcuyo has been president of Nicaragua since 0200 today. At that time Congress, in a joint session, accepted Somoza's resignation and then elected Urcuyo as his replacement, fulfilling the Constitution to the letter. The new president claims that his decision to remain in the presidency until May 1981 is solely the result of complying with the Constitution, since he must complete the period for which General Somoza was elected. The "Ruben Darion" Hall of the Intercontinental Hotel in the very center of a destroyed Managua was the setting for the appointment of this former public health minister and former ambassador to Guatemala, who is also the Liberal (official) Party deputy for the southern department of Rivas.

While Urcuyo was asking public employees to collaborate with his government as efficiently as possible, the new National Guard authorities--all of the generals fled with Somoza--were announcing that the National Guard would continue to operate and was ready to "fight communism." Colonels and lieutenant colonels have assumed all the key army posts, including the command. "Operation Urcuyo" might break the international political support behind the Sandinists. Some Andean Pact foreign ministers are already considering returning to their countries as they feel that their mission has been accomplished: General Somoza has left the country and gone into exile. Now what is left is a domestic affair among Nicaraguans.

The three members of the rebel junta that are in Costa Rica--Chamorro's widow, Alfonso Robelo and Sergio Ramirez--insist that they are going to Managua, but it no longer seems possible this afternoon. Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said that the Panamanian and Dominican foreign ministers, Carlos Ozores and Ramon Emilio Jimenez, along with Nicaraguan Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, traveled to Managua [as received] to speak with Urcuyo.

The situation is extremely confusing. At the outset, many official sources discarded as "unfounded rumors" the reports that Urcuyo planned to stay in office until 1981. They were only convinced when Urcuyo heimself announced this in a message to the nation over radio and television. Urcuyo promised a democratic regime that would respect human rights, but at the same time it was being announced that fighting had resumed in almost all of Nicaragua.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA BLAMES URCUYO FOR POSSIBLE BLOODBATH

PA171740 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1656 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has said that if the Nicaraguan provisional president, Francisco Urcuyo, maintains his position of not turning over power to the Sandinist government he will be responsible for the bloodbath that will follow. "It is a Somozist maneuver which shows that General Somoza, and mainly his son, Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, are maneuvering against the people," newsman Manuel Espinoza, official spokesman of the junta, said.

Espinoza asked the provisional president about the reconstruction plans of his "pseudogovernment" from power. "They are playing with the blood of Nicaraguans with these Somozist maneuvers directed by individuals who come from the Basic Infantry Training School [EEBI]," the spokesman added. Meanwhile, the new president of Nicaragua, who it was believed would turn over power to the Sandinist junta, is meeting with officials and officers in the bunker, Somoza's official residence in Managua.

NEW NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDERS ANNOUNCED

PA171642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--An almost completely unknown 42-year-old officer today assumed command of the National Guard, which for 45 years has been the exclusive property of the Somoza family. An order of the day here announced the appointment of Lt Col Federico Mejia Gonzalez as chief of the armed forces. Mejia succeeds to the highest army post from the much lower position of executive officer of the Managua Police Department. Mejia is from San Marcos, the birthplace of the first chief director of the guard and founder of the Somoza dynasty, Gen Anastasio Somoza Garcia. Mejia Gonzalez has an engineering degree and has attended infantry courses abroad. Observers note that the new chief director of the guard has held various civilian posts and does not come from any combat unit.

Two other virtually unknown officers assumed the other two key posts which had been held by the members of the Somoza family in the army. Lt Col Albert Smith assumed command of the armored battalion, which has its headquarters in Loma de Tiscapa. The previous commander was Jose Somoza, elder brother of former President Anastasio Somoza. The Basic Infantry Training School, which had been under the command of Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, eldest son of the former president, was put under the command of Capt Justiniano Perez.

Other key posts in which officers with ranks no higher than lieutenant colonel have been appointed are the National Security Directorate, under the command of Lt Carlos Eger, the Managua Police, under the command of Lt Col Carlos Rodriguez, and the air force, under the command of Lt Col Donald Frixione. The elite combat unit known as the "Somoza Battalion" was put under the command of Lt Col Horacio Cruz, and the other special combat unit known as the "3d Company" was left under the c mmand of Lt Col Pedro Rivera.

The military orders of the day create a new command in southern Nicaragua. The new military region is under the command of Maj Pablo Salazar, widely known as Commander Bravo. The officers and soldiers in the garrisons today commented that there is not a single general left in the country and that the entire army is under the command of lieutenant colonels, majors and captains. The order of the day issued today appointed more than 2000 officers to the country's military positions, including several changes of commanders in the combat zones.

Guard To Continue Fighting

PA171252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0730 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[By Jose Katigbak]

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Jul (LATIN)--Maj Pablo Emilio Salazar, one of the top officers of the southern command, shattered any hope for a prompt peace when he told reporters that the National Guard, which has 15,000 members, will continue fighting even after President Somoza leaves the country.

Major Salazar, better known as "Commander Bravo," said: "The guard, as an institution, will continue fighting to preserve democracy in this country." Other government officials who assumed a similar position said the guard's top leadership had been changed to introduce young officers into the force and increase its fighting effectiveness.

SANDINISTS CALL FOR FIGHT AGAINST URCUYO GOVERNMENT

PA181315 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1241 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Our people will give them what they deserve. The Nicaraguan people will (? not) accept Somozism without Somoza; we will never accept Urcuyo Malianos, a traitor who will have to answer for his cowardly and servile attitude. We will never accept the murderous guard in power. We will never accept a situation imposed by the Yankees. Brothers, let us all defend our revolution. Let us all go out in the streets with our rifles and bury forever every vestige of the genocidal and treacherous Somozism.

We will fight to the end. No traitor will escape us. Let those who support Somozist traitor Urcuyo Malianos realize the mistake they are making. Let the gringos realize the mistake they are making by trying to confuse the people. Our governing junta of national reconstruction will establish itself in Nicaragua once the minimum security demands are fulfilled. Let all those traitors know that treason provokes more indignation among the people.

Our Government of National Reconstruction represents all Nicaraguans. It is the only government of the Nicaraguans. In order to install our junta as soon as possible, we must strengthen the Sandinist fighting. Death To All Somozists and Murderous Guardsmen ! Let Us Defend Our Government of National Reconstruction!

Nicaraguan brothers, the traitors and conspirators think they are scoring a hit. They ignore what is in store for them. We have never accepted traitors or conspirators. Those who have dared to challenge the will of the people are in exile, like Somoza, or in the cemetery. Let them not forget this lesson from our history.

GUARD, FSLN STILL FIGHTING; CEASE-FIRE IMINENT

PA171744 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1627 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[By Augustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (LATIN)--The National Guard and Sandinist guerrillas continued fighting this morning hours after President Somoza resigned and left the country with his principal civilian and military aides. Inhabitants of Masaya, 20 km south of Managua, told LATIN they heard heavy fighting early this morning hours after President Somoza resigned and left the country with his principal civilian and military aides. Inhabitants of Masaya, 26 km south of Managua, told LATIN they heard heavy fighting early this morning which intensified around noon.

All the members of the new National Guard General Staff, including Col Federico Mejia Gonzalez, an engineer who is the new director and head of the guard general staff, were at their command posts in the guard general headquarters. According to military sources, the new National Guard chief issued instructions today to the various military units saying that the "National Guard will continue the struggle against international communism," as long as a cease-fire does not come about.

According to these sources, a cease-fire order would be given today by Francisco Urcuyo Malianos, who was appointed by the National Congress this morning as "president of Nicaragua" following Somoza's resignation. According to these sources, the National Guard would immediately obey a cease-fire order, and "if the guerrillas do not comply with it then the guard would have the support of several countries, including the United States, to pacify the country."

Other reports received by foreign correspondents indicate that Sandinist columns are attempting today to break through the National Guard lines, taking advantage of the confusion, to march on to Managua, especially toward Las Mercedes Airport, with the aim of assuring the entry into the country of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The Sandinist-appointed junta, which has been recognized by Panama and other countries, is still in San Jose, Costa Rica. Urcuyo Malianos, the president appointed by the Congress, has announced a press conference for noon today. Meanwhile, Sandinist radio broadcasts monitored in Managua stated that "Somoza's departure is the first phase of the liberation struggle which the Sandinist front will continue in order to achieve final liberation."

SANDINISTS ADVANCING IN SEARCH OF QUICK VICTORY

PA180402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[By Claude Urraca]

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--A general Sandinist offensive on Managua has apparently begun on the same day that Chamber of Deputies President Francisco Urcuyo has taken over the presidency in the wake of Gen Anastasio Somoza's resignation. During his first day in office, the new chief of (?state) has given the impression that he does not simply want to enforce the Constitution but [words indistinct] power. Meanwhile, the guerrillas are advancing on all fronts. They are moving north from the Masaya-Diriamba-Jinotepe triangle, south from Leon and southwest from Sebaco.

According to this agency's special envoys, in the south, the Sandinist troops have advanced to a point 26 km from Managua. Apparently several guerrilla groups have also moved further south. Fearing that Urcuyo's rise to power might lead to Somozism without Somoza and taking advantage of the installation of the new government and of the new National Guard command, the Sandinists have apparently decided to hit quickly and hard in order to try to achieve a quick military victory and be able to install the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Meeting To Discuss Move on Managua

PA171611 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1536 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Jose Hernandez telephone report from Costa Rica--recorded]

[Text] Here are further reports dealing with the events in Nicaragua during the past few hours: A Somozist counterattack began at noon yesterday, using heavy artillery and mortar fire to attack the fundamental points on the southern front. In this counteroffensive, which Sandinists view as the last kick of dictator Anastasio Somoza, one Panamanian, one Costa Rican and two Nicaraguans were killed. The Sandinist command in the region reported that they will be buried with full military honors.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist high command, led by Commanders Eden Pastora and Marvin, is meeting to discuss the counteroffensive and advance of the Sandinist southern front toward Managua. They are also studying the latest events in Nicaragua this morning, including the departure of Somoza, his family and his close military aides.

Meanwhile, the other commanders in charge of border regions told the national and international press that they will not abandon their positions for tactical reasons. In this way they will prevent counterattacks by Somozist troops who are not aware of what we could describe as an informal cease-fire. An official cease-fire should be announced when the Nicaraguan reconstruction junta arrives in Managua. Meanwhile, in the rest of Costa Rica everyone is commenting on events in Nicaragua and on Nicaragua's future. The press is gathering to obtain the latest instructions on traveling to Managua.

FSLN Reported Marching on Managua

PA171846 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--A guerrilla column is advancing along the southern highway, which links Masaya with this capital, as of 1230 (1830 GMT), acording to a telephone call received here by AFP. An anonymous caller, who said she was calling from km 8 on the southern highway, reported that a considerable guerrilla column is advancing in the direction of Managua. The city of Masaya (28 km from Managua) was until yesterday the Sandinists' most advanced position on that highway.

Increased Fighting Around Managua

PA180314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--This afternoon, the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] joint national directorate ordered that fighting around the Nicaraguan capital be increased. The report was made to ACAN-EFE by authorized FSLN spokesmen in San Jose.

The decision was adopted when it was learned that provisional Nicaraguan President Francisco Urcuyo Malianos did not transfer power to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction as had been established a few hours before. The instructions are "to seize Managua by blood and iron." To do so, positions have been established to encircle the Nicaraguan capital. According to reports, 2,000 insurgents are initially available to carry out such actions. The FSLN sources added that the town of Tipitapa, 18 km from Managua, was seized at 1300 [1900 GMT] today.

In Esquinas, crossroads toward several areas in Carazo Department, the guerrillas claim to have established an advance post toward points which make it possible to encircle Managua [as received]; from this area, the guerrillas have managed to advance toward Crucero, 22 km from Managua. Chinandega is under siege and only the main garrison has not fallen. Bloody fighting is raging in Granada, in southern Nicaragua, and near the city of Rivas. Juigalpa, seat of Chontales Department, has been seized by the guerrillas. Many soldiers were killed and 19 surrendered.

It was believed today that Gen Anastasio Somoza's resignation and departure from Nicaragua would bring an end to the civil war in that nation. However, fighting continued in several cities after Francisco Urcuyo Malianos, the president elected by Congress, failed to transfer power. The army pounded Sandinist positions on the Costa Rican border with mortars and heavy artillery.

## Sandinists Seize Control of Esteli

PA171736 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan National Guard source today confirmed that the city of Esteli in northern Nicaragua fell to the Sandinists. Col Vicente Zuniga, commander of the garrison, died in action. Meanwhile, in Managua a rebel squad attacked the residence of Samuel Toruho, official of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency. The Sandinists took weapons and vehicles owned by Toruho, who was not at home.

## FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA181332 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaragua is burning in fierce fighting. Despite Somoza's resignation, the fighting became intense throughout Nicaragua, including the capital. There were strong clashes between the Somozist guards and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], especially in the north and south. The National Guard began to massacre civilians on the instructions of Francisco Urcuyo's government. According to reports heard on the radio, the National Guard said that if the FSLN does not lay down its arms the gringo soldiers will intervene.

The FSLN said Urcuyo's army has continued an indiscriminate and genocidal bombing of the northern region and Rivas. The guerrillas continue their advance throughout the country, consolidating positions and conquering strategic fronts [word indistinct]. The guerrillas dislodged the Somozist guardsmen in Tipitapa and Ticuantepe at noon yesterday. In Jinotega, 90 km from Managua, the Sandinists are keeping the garrisons under their control.

These garrisons asked for help but received no reinforcements. Chinandega, the only Somozist redoubt, was besieged by Sandinist columns. The guerrillas are fighting in all neighborhoods in Granada, 44 km south of Managua, and are surrounding the main garrison. Diria and Diriomo, towns located strategically between the Masaya and Granada departments, became part of the free Sandinist territory. Juigalpa, the capital of Chontales Department, is the scene of heavy fighting. Four national guardsmen were killed and 19 surrendered. Strong fighting in the south (?included) mortar shelling, which resulted from the confrontations between the FSLN and the Somozist guard, was clearly heard on the Costa Rican side. 120-mm mortars were being used north of Sapoa. A National Guard helicopter dropped 250-lb bombs on Sandinist positions in Penas Blancas yesterday morning.

FSLN SAYS RIFLES WILL GUARANTEE JUNTA VICTORY

PA171917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1808 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist Front today hailed its victory over the Somozist regime and announced that it will defend the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua with arms. "All sister countries in solidarity with our cause: We advise you with revolutionary joy that the sacrifice of the heroic peoples of Nicaragua has ended, marking the end of the nefarious Somozist dynasty," the guerrillas announced.

"With the same endeavor and heroism demonstrated in the struggle, the Sandinist rifles will guarantee the consolidation of victory. The will of all the Nicaraguan people to build a free and sovereign fatherland demands the efforts of all the sisterly nations of the world," the rebel announcement added. The communique was issued a few minutes after it was said in Managua that Francisco Urcuyo Maliano, the provisional president who replaced Gen Anastasio Somoza, would remain in power until 1981, when the term of the exiled president expires. Somoza resigned this morning after being besieged for 2 months by guerrillas of the FSLN, who managed to take control of some 30 cities in the nation.

SANDINISTS URGE DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

PA171316 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1240 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Brothers, our free Nicaragua is finally a reality. Now that the most beautiful day ever known to our fatherland is approaching without Somozism and without Somoza, now that our destiny is in our hands, now that the reconstruction of our new Nicaragua rests in the generous and hardworking hands of our people, we must strengthen to the utmost our organization, the organization of all Nicaraguans, the people's organization, because it is on this deep and solid basis that our Government of National Reconstruction rests. Now more than ever support our government, help us in all ways possible in the immense task of recovering from the moral, economic and social disaster in which Somozism had submerged our country for so many years.

Let us rise united, Brothers, Companions, in defense of our achievements. Only we know what our liberty has cost us. Only we know what Somozism represented. Only we feel the humiliation of almost half a century of tyranny. Only we can feel the immense happiness which all Nicaraguans now share. It is up to us now to take up the enormous task of national reconstruction with the help and solidarity of the democratic countries of the world. But above all we, who know what this free fatherland has cost us, must defend our victory, our triumph, our government with the same courage, with heroism, with better and increased levels of organization. We will not take a backward step in this defense. Victory is ours and the defense of our achievements is also ours.

We have said, and will say so tirelessly: Let no one be deceived. With the same courage with which we defeated Somozism, we will defeat any maneuver, regardless of where it stems from, that may attempt to wrest victory from us, that may attempt to place obstacles in the path of democracy. And if these maneuvers should be carried out in the form of a military intervention under any pretext, the people of Sandino will show how the respect and dignity of a heroic people are defended. Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front! Long Live the Government of National Reconstruction! Long Live the Peoples of Nicaragua! Long Live Our Free Nicaragua! Free Fatherland or Death!

RADIO SANDINO URGES ORDER, VIGILANCE

PA171355 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1140 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Brothers: At the threshold of the total victory of our people against the opprobrious and genocidal Somozist dictatorship, we should be concerned about maintaining revolutionary order. Let all patriotic Nicaraguans who wish the best for their fatherland be responsible. We must avoid any disruption of the order we are maintaining. We must avoid looting and, most of all, control it. All Sandinist patriots must watch over public order and report any disruption to the Sandinist military forces which will be in charge of applying sanctions according to the crime. We must defend our victory and our revolution. We must not permit any person following antipatriotic trends to endanger our democratic conquests. Our enemies, although crushed, will not miss any opportunity to intervene in our affairs. We cannot give any reasons for our enemies to maneuver against us. Therefore, Nicaraguans, let us assume the patriotic responsibility of orderly behavior, which is also a Sandinist characteristic. Let us maintain vigilance over all elements who are trying to disrupt order. Let Us Defend Our Victory! Let Us Defend the Sandinist Revolution! Today, more than ever, Free Fatherland or Death!

FSLN PROMISES NO EXECUTIONS OR RETRIBUTION

PA171422 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1330 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Brothers, Somoza is leaving. In these crucial moments nobody should act on his own. Everyone must follow the instructions issued by those responsible under the FSLN joint leadership. We must at all costs avoid anarchy and individual actions. The FSLN guarantees publicly and emphatically that the lives and physical integrity of all military men and their relatives will be respected once this conflict is over.

Nicaraguan Brothers: By obeying the instructions of the new government, the FSLN publicly reaffirms that no executions or physical violence will be permitted against those military men who obey the cease-fire order. Contrary to malicious information circulated by Somozists, the new Government of National Reconstruction guarantees that it will not apply the death sentence to any civilian or military element, guilty or innocent of any crime. It will be up to the courts of justice to try them.

We alert all honest officers of the National Guard that the Somozist security office has claimed that such officers will be persecuted. We warn honest officers not to allow themselves be be deceived and to trust in the guarantees offered by the new Government of National Reconstruction. We repeat that all honest military men may join the new patriotic army. We know that many enlisted men have not had the opportunity to abandon the ranks of the Somozist army. We ask them to wait confidently for our imminent victory.

GUARDSMEN SURRENDER TO COSTA RICAN AUTHORITIES

PA171620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Scores of Nicaraguan soldiers have begun to surrender to Costa Rican authorities along the border, a Public Security Ministry source told ACAN-EFE today. The source pointed out that a cease-fire has apparently been called, although Sandinist sources have not confirmed this, as the celebrating by the rebel troops makes it impossible to contact them by telephone. The public security spokesman indicated that soldiers loyal to former dictator Anastasio Somoza, who left this morning for the United States, are surrendering to OAS officials. The latter have been on an observation mission on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border since January. The spokesman said a type of wristband is being designed to identify the Nicaraguan National Guardsmen who have turned in their arms following President Somoza's resignation at dawn today. So far the San Jose government has not made any decision as to what to do with these soldiers, who now join the hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans already in refuge in this country.

NATIONAL GUARD, SANDINISTS NEGOTIATING CEASE-FIRE

PA171705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1616 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[By Norberto Gallego]

[Excerpts] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--A military source said here that representatives of the National Guard and the Sandinist staff are carrying out difficult negotiations this morning for an immediate cease-fire following 5 weeks of civil war. Somoza gave up his original plan of taping a farewell radio and television message to explain his resignation. Militarily defeated and subjected to unbearable international pressure, Somoza decided to resign a few days ago but did not announce his decision to U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo until noon Monday. Few military patrols can be seen in the streets. Five hours after Somoza's departure, the official radio had still not announced to the people the appointment of Urcuyo as Somoza's replacement. However, the tone of the government station has changed. It continuously broadcasts the slogan, "Enough destruction; the peacemakers are welcome."

COST OF WAR PUT AT 12,000-15,000 DEAD

PA171538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1245 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--Some 12,000-15,000 dead and 20,000 wounded, mainly in Managua, is the cost of the civil war in Nicaragua up to the time of President Somoza's resignation last night. The killing actually started in October 1977, when the Sandinist front launched its first offensives against urban centers and the National Guard replied with air operations, bombing and mortar attacks. The 20,000 wounded are confined to Red Cross centers in Managua and other communities, where medicines are scarce and medical assistance insufficient.

In addition, the civil war over the last few years prompted a large flight of capital and an exodus of approximately 50,000 persons; most of whom are now in neighboring countries such as Guatemala, Costa Rica or Mexico. Many others went to the United States. More than 100,00 refugees are cramming the Red Cross centers, unable to obtain proper attention due to lack of equipment and foodstuffs. Others have found refuge in schools, churches, [word indistinct] and public buildings. The destruction and losses caused by the war in housing, industries and farms, according to moderate estimates, exceed $1 billion.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON JUNTA MEMBERS RELEASED

PA172130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1042 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Government of National Reconstruction that is to assume power in Nicaragua within a few hours could be described, according to its platform and the political leaning of its members, as "social democratic" or "center-leftist."

Announced on 16 June in Costa Rica, the new government immediately released a plan that includes the expropriation of all property of the Somoza family and formation of a new army. Its international policy is termed "independent" and "nonalined."

The economy it will promote will be mixed, with private and state interests acting in coordination. All of the institutions of Somozist power will be dissolved and replaced by others of the representative democratic system.

There is no mention of an election date, but Violeta Barrios Chamorro, a member of the new government junta, recently stated that everything will be done to summon Nicaraguans to the polls as soon as possible. But first of all, work will begin to rebuild this nation devastated by civil war.

Alfonso Robelo, another member of the junta, announced that an urgent plan will first be executed to feed and house the hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans affected by the indiscriminate bombing of populated areas by Somoza's guard.

Robelo is the most conservative member of the junta, representing the Broad Opposition Front (FAO). He is 38 years old and was born into a wealthy family. In addition to his political activities, he was formerly a private company executive. Not long ago, the further-left opposition with which he is now alined accused him of having too-cordial links with the U.S. Embassy. Robelo founded and is head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and as its spokesman he arrived at the leadership of the FAO.

He was one of the opposition's main negotiators when late last year an international mediating commission tried to negotiate a peaceful solution to the crises. The proposal, which was based on a plebiscite to establish Somoza's future, failed when the government and the opposition failed to agree on the consultation's characteristics, guarantees and consequences.

The FAO emerged from these negotiations badly hurt since organizations such as the Group of 12 refused to deal with the regime and withdrew from the coalition. Robelo, however, survived this failure and today is a member of the rebel government junta.

At his side, ideologically speaking, is Violeta Barrios Chamorro, the widow of murdered leader and opposition newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. More than a party, she represents Nicaraguan women and the image of her husband, who up to the time of his death on 10 January 1978 was the most outstanding anti-Somozist leader. Violeta Barrios has no political background.

Sergio Ramirez, a liberal writer of the center-left, is the third member of the junta and has been more active in the political than the military arena. He is 34 years old and a declared Sandinist. He is one of the founders of the Group of 12, made up of intellectuals, priests and businessmen who dared to say almost 2 years ago that any solution to the Nicaraguan crisis has to include Sandinism.

He was living outside of Nicaragua as secretary of the Council of Central American Universities. Although there is no hierarchy, he has several times been mentioned as a possible president of the Government of National Reconstruction because of his outstanding work.

The last two members of the junta, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega are "old" Sandinist militants. The former represents the United People's Movement and the National Patriotic Front, both political fronts of the Sandinist guerrillas. A mathematician and university professor, Hassan professes leftist ideas, but he is not a Marxist.

Last June's final guerrilla offensive found him in Managua, in whose eastern district he fought against the National Guard. When troops of the Somoza Garcia Battalion forced the rebels to withdraw, Hassan went to Masaya. He was wounded a few weeks ago but apparently has recovered and is active.

Daniel Ortega represents the Sandinist Front in the junta. He is a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national joint leadership.

Until the guerrillas' reunification early this year, he commanded the "tertiary" or "insurrectional wing," which is more moderate.

His brother Humberto is also a member of the front's national leadership. Two other brothers died fighting the National Guard.

Daniel Ortega was one of the guerrillas liberated when a Sandinist command attacked the residence of former Somozist Minister Jose Maria Castillo on 27 September 1974. He is 30 years old and says that in the past few weeks he has been fighting on the southern front near the Costa Rican border.

When the composition of the junta was discussed, the name of Tomas Borge Martinez was considered as a delegate of the FSLN, but it was decided that this veteran guerrilla, a founder of the front, was too "red" for the current political situation.

Borge, an admitted Marxist, is being mentioned as interior minister of the new government.

FEAR STILL EVIDENT AMONG MANAGUA RESIDENTS

PK172135 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (AFP)--The residents of Managua districts where the Sandinist insurrection took place still show their fear today and do not dare give free expression to their satisfaction. The National Guardsmen are still here and they would open fire on us if we show any rejoicing, some of them said this morning. We will feel truly free when the national guardsmen return to their quarters, they explained.

A family that calmly waited sitting on its doorstep, said to us: We will rejoice once we are sure Somozism is dead and the reconstruction junta has been installed. Somoza's departure had not yet changed the demeanor of Managua. The inhabitants' faces reflect uncertainty as their outward behavior remains unchanged in the devastated city.

ROA GARCIA MEETS WITH FSLN REPRESENTATIVE

FL172341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] This afternoon in Havana Raul Roa Garcia, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the National People's Government Assembly, met with William Gonzalez, provisional [government] representative to Cuba of the Nicaraguan Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN]. At the meeting Roa gave Gonzalez a copy of the agreement adopted by the maximum state organ at the first session of this year. The agreement expresses the Cuban people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan provisional Government of National Reconstruction and with the heroic FSLN.

USSR ENVOY CONTINUES VISIT TO MATANZAS

FL170303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, ambassador of the USSR to Cuba, is touring various economic, cultural and tourist centers in Matanzas Province. On his arrival to Matanzas City the visitor was received at the PCC provincial committee headquarters by Julian Rizo Alvarez, its first secretary and member of the PCC Central Committee. Afterwards they visited the (AVIOTEX), a textile enterprise, which is being built 5 km from Matanzas City at an investment of 18 million pesos. As part of the tour which Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov began this morning in Matanzas province, he visited the centennial exhibit of the Santo Theater of Matanzas City and the Bellamar cave. Later in the afternoon the distinguished visitor and the delegation accompanying him visited the petroleum drilling and extracting center located in Varadero, Matanzas where they were extensively briefed by (Orestes Garcia), director of the aforementioned enterprise, on the prospects for development and growth of this important field and pointed out the Soviet aid in exploration, research and investigation in this area. The activities of the Soviet ambassador and his accompanying delegation on their visit to Matanzas will end tomorrow, 17 July 1979, with tours to other centers of interest in Matanzas.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

FL172358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Taha Yasdin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, following the changes which occured yesterday in the government of that Arab country. Attending for the Cuban side were Jose R. Viera, minister at the Cuban Foreign Ministry, and Juan Carretero, Cuban ambassador to Iraq. The Iraqi delegation included Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, (Muden al-Aren), vice minister, and other officials. The meeting dealt with the main problems relating to the sixth summit of the nonalined countries which are continuing at the vice foreign minister level. The talks were characterized by the fraternal and friendly spirit maintained by Iraq and Cuba.

IRAQI ENVOY HOSTS ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION RECEPTION

FL171618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Anwar Sabri 'Abd ar-Razaaq, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Cuba, last night hosted a reception to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the July 1968 revolution. Pedro Miret and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, members of the party Politburo; Jesus Montane, chief of the Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations; Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations; and Antonio Enrique Lusson, president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, attended the reception.

GDR'S HEINZ LANGER VISITS STATISTICS COMMITTEE

FL172129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2028 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Fidel Vascos, minister-president of the State Committee for Statistics, has received at the headquarters of that organization Heinz Langer, ambassador of the GDR, who paid a courtesy visit to that center on the occasion of the upcoming completion of his functions in Cuba. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal and mutual understanding at which the visitor was briefed on the work done by that organization, and stressed the friendship and unity of the work which links the analytical centers of the USSR [as heard] and Cuba.

FERNANDEZ MELL RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

FL172233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Havana City [Province], has returned to our capital after completing a visit to Moscow at the head of a delegation from that state organ. In the Soviet capital Fernandez Mell and Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, signed an agreement expanding cooperation between the two parties in tasks of urban construction and drawing up of general development plans for the two cities. The signed documents also call for cooperation in organizing traffic, transportation and pedestrians sectors, the repair of trucks and automobiles and the exchange of scientific and technical information. On his return to Cuba the member of the Central Committee visited the capital of the GDR where he met with the mayor of Berlin.

ANTI-HIJACKING AGREEMENT EXTENDED WITH MEXICO

FL171158 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Havana City--The governments of the Republic of Cuba and the United States of Mexico have agreed to extend for the same term [as heard] the 7 June 1973 agreement on the illegal seizure of aircraft and sea vessels and other crimes.

CARIBBEAN CULTURAL IDENTITY SYMPOSIUM OPENS

FL171744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The symposium on the Caribbean cultural identity, which is one of the planned activities during the celebration of the Caribbean Arts Festival [Carifesta] 1979, opened this morning, 17 July, at the Casa de las Americas. The inaugural session was attended by Armando Hart, minister of culture, and Haydee Santamaria, president of the Casa de las Americas. The symposium will include four working sessions at which Caribbean intellectuals will make presentations on this topic. There was profound happiness at the opening of the symposium which began today hearing about the news of the defeat of the tyrant Somoza in Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

LABOR FORCE CENSUS--The State Committee for Statistics has ordered a census of the qualified labor force that will cover the entire country. The fundamental objectives of the census are to learn and analyze the existing qualified labor force and create an adequate information base to forecast future needs of qualified workers. In preparation for the census, the State Committee for Statistics has issued instructions for updating the work record of workers between 15 July [as heard] and 31 August. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL]

GOVERNMENT HAILS OVERTHROW OF SOMOZA

FL180123 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Today the Dominican people joyously received the news of the overthrow of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza, who governed that South American country with iron hands for many decades. In their editorials the main Dominican newspapers with great joy and in their editorials [words indistinct] in its first three paragraphs states that today, 17 July 1979, is one of the most beautiful days for America: Nicaragua is free. It adds that the sufferings of a heroic nation have ended. The newspaper ULTIMA HORA begins its editorial by stating that Anastasio Somoza [words indistinct] his dynasty has left Nicaragua desolated, bled dry, physically destroyed and with the economy in ruins.

In the streets of Santo Domingo the people commented with unrestrained joy on a fact which for months had [word indistinct] they had been closely following. The fierce struggle being waged by the Nicaraguan people to free itself from the bloody dynasty which for 42 years indiscriminately killed the people of Nicarauga. On their front pages the evening papers presented the news that at last Somoza was fleeing and Nicaragua is free.

GUZMAN HAS NOT DECIDED ON RECOGNIZING NICARAGUAN JUNTA

FL180138 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Mr Antonio Guzman, the president of the Dominican Republic, this afternoon said that so far the Dominican Government had not decided whether or not to recognize the Nicaraguan provisional junta of reconstruction. The Dominican chief executive stated that he shortly will take a definite position with regards to the new government of that Central American nation. President Guzman said that Dominican Foreign Secretary Ramon Emilio Jimenez is in Nicaragua and over the next couple of hours will report to the government on the situation resulting from the fleeing of Anastasio Somoza. The Dominican chief of state was interviewed before the start of a banquet for the patriots who participated in the Eighth Panamerican Games which were recently held in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

ENVOY IN NICARAGUA COMMENTS ON EMBASSY ACTIVITIES

FL180151 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The embassy of the Dominican Republic in Nicaragua has served to save many lives and transport Nicaraguans to Costa Rica. This was stated by Mr Tancredo Duluc, Dominican ambassador to Nicaragua, who agrees that diplomatic relations should be maintained with Nicaragua. Diplomat Tancredo Duluc said that the Dominican Embassy in Nicaragua has transported 333 people to Costa Rica, and processed the exit of 11 exiles to the Dominican Republic. Ambassador Tancredo Duluc said that at present there are 12 people who are in asylum in the Dominican Embassy in Nicaragua, some of them being newsmen.

## BARBADOS

### FORDE DENIES COMMITMENT TO REGIONAL FORCE

FL171225 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] It is untrue to say that Barbados has ever, at any time, committed itself to a regional security force. This was stated in the House of Assembly yesterday by Minister of External Affairs and Attorney-General Mr. Henry Forde, during debate on a bill to provide for the establishment of a defence force and related matters.

Mr. Forde said that he understood that a regional security force was discussed by some leaders of the eastern Caribbean in the context of a regional police force and not a force consisting of soldiers or sailors. He repeated that Barbadoes had never, at any time, committed itself to this. Mr. Forde, however, said that it was in the interest of all Caribbean countries to share training opportunities and also to share such opportunities with "friendly countries in the Commonwealth." He added: "Barbados has certainly always been part of a common Caribbean police training organisation and to that extent since the police force has been a para-military force we have had, to a limited extent, some form of joint sharing with countries in the eastern Caribbean and we expect to upgrade the level of the police training center to the level of a police training college.

Mr. Forde said that the Barbados Government has been having "friendly discussions" with the governments of St. Lucia and St. Vincent about the co-ordination of the coast guard service in the eastern Caribbean. He added that no agreement has been reached on this matter up to now. He said it was therefore not correct for "the member for St. John" (Mr. Errol Barrow, leader of the opposition) to say that Barbados is taking over the responsibilities of the British Government and using Barbadian waters and boats to defend St. Vincent waters.

Mr. Forde said that discussion was going on with those countries for co-ordination of the use of coast guard services. He asked what was the point of Barbados having main dock for the repair of coast guard vessels and St. Lucia establishing a dock and St. Vincent doing the same. Mr. Forde said that neither St. Vincent nor St. Lucia has asked for one joint command structure of "our respective coast guards." Mr. Forde said that Barbados had no territorial ambitions. "We must defend ourselves against the Sydney Alleynes of this world. We must be prepared for incursions from outside," he said.

## GRENADA

### FINANCE MINISTER BOARD FORESEES FUTURE ELECTIONS

FL171245 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jul 79 p 15 FL

[Text] Grenada's Finance Minister Bernard Coard said that the three-month-old revolutionary government of that country had initiated several steps preparatory to the holding of free and fair elections. He indicated that any political party or parties would be free to take part in those elections, but he would not comment on the question of how soon such elections would be held.

Mr. Coard, who was giving a press conference at the Sheraton Kingston Hotel, New Kingston at the end of a three-day visit outlined the steps taken preparatory to holding elections. On the one hand, the government had set up a constitutional commission and an electoral commission and, on the other hand, it had taken steps to consolidate the revolutionary government, militarily and economically.

Speaking of the constitution, he said the Grenada Constitution would be redrafted and rewritten, but before that stage was reached, it would be subject to the most thorough examination by the people and by a panel of eminent jurists in the region. The objective, he said, was to come up with a document which would accord to the people their democratic right to take part in free and fair elections, as well as other rights.

In response to a query as to whether the new constitution would 'regularise' the revolutionary government, Mr. Coard said the use of the word 'regularise' suggested "that there was something illegitimate in what we did in overthrowing Gairy." There was no other way of getting rid of Gairy, he said, and likened him to the former president of Uganda, Mr. Idi Amin, who was recently overthrown. The revolution in Grenada did not require the Constitution to legitimize it, he said. So far as the steps preparatory to holding elections were concerned, Mr. Coard said that arrangements had already been made for carrying out a proper enumeration of voters.

Speaking of the need to consolidate the revolution from the point of view of security, the Grenadian finance minister said former Prime Minister Mr. Eric Gairy had issued threats that he would be returning to Grenada; he had been moving freely through the United States, from his base in San Diego, California, and was reported to be recruiting mercenaries. Against these developments, he said, the new revolutionary government had to take steps to secure itself militarily. Asked to comment on the remarks of the U.S. ambassador-elect to Grenada about the involvement of Cubans in the revolution, Mr. Coard said no Cubans were involved in the revolution. The revolutionary government was presently checking on the reported statement by the U.S. ambassador-elect and would act according to its findings.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH VIETNAM

FL171528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1519 GMT 17 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of Grenada have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level, it was announced today in Hanoi, the Vietnamese capital. A communique released by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry stresses the wish of both countries to develop relations of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

## JAMAICA

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL DEBATE SET BACK

FL171230 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Jul 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpt] Debate on the controversial electoral reform bill was set back yesterday to allow for further discussions between government and opposition beginning today. Saying that he rejected charges "that we have double-crossed the opposition," the Hon. Keble Munn made a formal statement to the House of Representatives on the issue which flared anew last week with the tabling of the representation of the people (amendment) act.

The act was given first reading yesterday but the debate, which was to have started yesterday, will now await the outcome of the further discussions between government and opposition. In the renewed controversy over electoral reform, the government has held that constitutional difficulties prevent full implementation of all that was agreed between both sides, while the opposition has contended that the draft legislation does not reflect agreed amendments that would circumvent those difficulties.

The government side in the further discussions will be led by the Hon. P. J. Patterson, deputy prime minister, the Hon. Howard Cooke, the Hon. Carl Rattray and Mr. Munn. The opposition team will be the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, Mr. J.A. G. Smith and Senator Bruce Golding.

MANLEY REPORTED CALLING FOR 1980 REFERENDUM

FL171240 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Savanna-la-Mar, July 12 (from our correspondent)--The Savanna-la-Mar GLEANER correspondent was ejected from a PNP [People's National Party] meeting on Wednesday which was being addressed by Prime Minister Michael Manley, and at which there was talk about an early "referendum" and top-level strategies. The meeting was held at the Mannings high school. The correspondent was told: "We no want you yah. Dis is a private PNP meeting," and was held by the hand and taken out by a PNP home guard, who tried to find out what the correspondent had written about the meeting.

However, the GLEANER was reliably informed that the prime minister announced to the crowd of 234 party supporters at the meeting that there will have to be a "referendum" early next year, and that he was depending on Westmoreland to help to return his party to power. He also urged party supporters to be united and pull and work together so as to defeat the "forces of imperialism." The prime minister also attacked the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] for what he said was the party's "lying rumours" that the government did not appreciate the U.S.A.'s activities in Jamaica. The prime minister said: "We welcome the U.S.A. who have offered tremendous assistance to Jamaica." Continuing his attack on the JLP, Mr. Manley also said: "No Labourite is any good. They are all wicked propagandists." To this some supporters applauded loudly.

SUGAR TEAM LEAVES FOR NIGERIA TO CONDUCT STUDY

FL171235 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Jul 79 p 2 FL

[Excerpts] A four-man mission from the Jamaican sugar industry leaves for the Federal Republic of Nigeria today to conduct, at the request of the Nigerian Government, a study of the Nigerian Sugar Company with a view of recommending ways and means of installing effective management practices within the company. The members of the mission are: Mr. George Russell, deputy chairman of the National Sugar Company; Mr. Michael Shaw, director of the Sugar Industry Research Institute, Mandeville; Dr. Ian Sangster, director of SIRI's factory research division, Cast; and Mr. Winston Kennedy, factory manager of Hampden Estate, Falmouth. The request for the mission has been made under the economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation agreement concluded last year between the Government of Jamaica and the Government of Nigeria.

The mission's work will embrace "an appraisal of each and every segment of the enterprise," and an in-depth analysis and recommendations which should include an evaluation of cane growing, harvesting, processing, marketing and capitalisation of the Nigerian Sugar Company. The mission will also be required to assist in formulating plans to set up a Nigerian sugar board or a Nigerian sugar development authority to co-ordinate, manage and rationalise the Nigerian Government's policies on sugar.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT RULES OUT UNITY IN CARIBBEAN

FL171220 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 11 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Government of Trinidad and Tobago has ruled out the possibility of any political unity in the Caribbean at this state. The Trinidad Government itself is concentrating on economic development within the region. This was stated in the Senate yesterday by Senator John Donaldson, minister of external affairs and minister of national security. He said the idea of political unity was good in itself: "The government at this stage of Caribbean development finds it difficult to devote efforts to this goal." He added: "There is no way in my view that newly independent states of the Caribbean would wish to sacrifice one iota of sovereignty in the interest of Caribbean unity."

The minister was speaking during debate in the Senate on the motion asking the Senate to take note of the white paper on CARICOM and to endorse the action of the Trinidad and Tobago Government to establish a Caribbean aid council and guidelines designed to further the aims and objectives of CARICOM. He said that Caribbean unity would be supported so long as one does not have to sacrifice one's sovereignty.

Trinidad and Tobago Government, he said, was showing that in cooperation with other Caribbean countries no dependence would develop. Referring to a call for wider links with Latin America,, he said it was a perspective which Trinidad and Tobago always had in being a good country in the hemisphere and the Caribbean. Senator Donaldon referred to the Caribbean Aid Consortium Fund in which Trinidad and Tobago proposed a package to the secretary of state of the United States aimed at lifting Caribbean countries from economic recession.

The view of Trinidad and Tobago was to assist in developing the Caribbean and it should not result in development with more strings with other non-Caribbean countries. He said: "It is in the best interest of Trinidad and Tobago to avoid being involved in activities which could do us a lot of harm when we are not quite sure in our minds of benefits to Caribbean." Senator Donaldson said that Trinidad and Tobago has persisted in indicating an independent approach to idelogical things, and Trinidad and Tobago did not try to erect an ideological frontier.

## ARGENTINA

### SAMORE DECLINES COMMENT ON SPEECH BY CHILEAN OFFICER

PY171506 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0152 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Vatican City, 16 Jul (LATIN)--Cardinal Antonio Samore refused today to comment on a speech made by a high-ranking Chilean Navy officer in which he stated that "Argentina will not accept the results of the pope's mediation." The director of the Naval War Academy, Commander Francisco Ghisolfo Araya, stated yesterday that "if the political channels fail in the papal mediation, Argentina will not hesitate to unleash war as a more vigorous form to express its political thinking." One of Cardinal Samore's advisers indicated in this regard that "one might hope that both sides would show serenity and good sense while the Vatican City is undertaking the painstaking and delicate task."

### GERMAN UNION LEADERS TALK TO LABOR OFFICIAL

PY171523 Paris AFP in Spanish 0215 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (AFP)--German labor union leaders today expressed to Argentine Labor Minister Llamil Reston their interest in the fulfillment of international agreements made by Argentina, regarding union freedom and the collective bargaining signed with the International Labor Organization, ILO.

The visitors also expressed their concern over the situation of the top Argentine telephone workers' leader, Julio Guillan, detained right after the military coup which overthrew the government of Isabel Peron on 24 March 1976.

The German leaders, headed by Ernst Breit, president of the International Federation of Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Personnel, have already visited Costa Rica, Panama and Chile, and on Wednesday will leave for Brazil and then for Venezuela. Breit said that they support the Argentine military government initiative to reach "gradual normalization" of union activity.

## COLOMBIA

### FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ANDEAN MINISTERS' MESSAGE

PA162030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 16 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Jul (AFP)--Today the Andean foreign ministers sent a message to President Anastasio Somoza asking him to cooperate in reestablishing constitutionality in Nicaragua, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe announced from Caracas.

In a statement to RCN Radio of Bogota, he also said that the five ministers of the Andean Pact will travel today to Central America together with Nicaraguan opposition delegates. However, the Colombian foreign minister declined to say exactly where they were going and said that he was unaware of an eventual departure of President Somoza from Managua.

### NICARAGUAN VESSEL SEEKS REFUGE IN SAN ANDRES

PA171825 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Andres Islands, Colombia, 17 Jul (AFP)--A coast guard vessel with considerable armament, which belonged to former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, arrived today and its commander and seven officers requested refuge in these Colombian islands in the Caribbean.

## PARAGUAY

### MINISTER SAYS THIRD WORLD DESERVES BREAK ON OIL

PY172107 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Uruguay and Paraguay should receive special treatment in purchasing petroleum because they are countries in a stage of development. This statement was made by Paraguayan Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion, just before returning to his country. Ugarte Centurion told El Espectador that he had discussed this subject with Uruguayan Economy and Finance Minister Valentin Arismendi. He added that during his short visit to Montevideo he also discussed the signing of an agreement for the sale of 50,000 tons of Uruguayan cement and the opening of two free ports in Nueva Palmira and Colonia, as well as a trade agreement.

## URUGUAY

### FRENCH MOVIE DIRECTOR FAILS TO MEET WITH POLITICAL PRISONER

PY132201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1218 GMT 13 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Jul (AFP)--French movie director Ariane Mnouchkine left for Buenos Aires last night in her last stop of a trip through Chile, Uruguay and Argentina to investigate cases of artists who have disappeared or are under arrest. The movie director tried unsuccessfully for 3 days in Uruguay to visit Argentine pianist Miguel Angel Estrella who has been under arrest for almost 2 years on charges of being a subversive. Ariane Mnouchkine was only able to meet with Ambassador Carlos Giambruno, an official of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry. She failed, however, to meet with the president of the Military Supreme Court, Col Federico Silva Ledesma, who was out of town attending a judicial meeting. The French movie producer and her colleague Claude Lelouch, who accompanied her only in Santiago, Chile, represented about one hundred European artists on a mission to the Latin American southern area.

## VENEZUELA

### HERRERA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PA172329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 17 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 17 Jul (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today announced the recognition of the new Nicaraguan government by his administration.

The chief executive explained that, by not having severed relations with Nicaragua, Venezuela tacitly recognizes the government that has replaced Somoza. He also said that he is waiting for the National Reconstruction junta to arrive in Managua and take power from Francisco Urcuyo, who received it from Somoza when he resigned at dawn. Herrera noted that the Andean Pact foreign ministers, who are in Costa Rica, intend to talk with the Government of National Reconstruction in order to insist on the need for the declaration of a democracy and respect for human rights in Nicaragua.

In conclusion, he stressed that Venezuela has not severed relations with Nicaragua, which means that it maintains them and "will maintain them with the new government."